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POLICY

RESOURCE HANDBOOK

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HUNTINGTON TWO COMPUTER PROJECT

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The POLICY Model

The socioeconomic model which serves as the basis for the POLICY simulation is stored in the computer. After the policy action has been determined during the actual play of the game, the support and opposition levels for each group are typed into the computer. The first section of the computer program will then "serve as the government" and determine which policies have been adopted. After the program has determined which policies have been adopted, it makes the necessary calculations to up-date the socioeconomic indicators. Under the heading Policy Action Model, you will find a matrix listing the effects each policy will have. In order to help you understand how the model operates, several examples are included here.

Example 1

Suppose enough support has been amassed by the interest groups to pass policy number 4 (the value-added tax). After the first part of the program informs the socioeconomic model section that number 4 has been adopted, it up-dates the values for Indicators 102, 103, 112, and 113.

Example 2

Suppose that no policies receive enough support to be adopted. The computer then makes the changes in the Indicator values listed under the column titles Secular Trend.

See the Sample Run section for further information regarding how the POLICY model operates.

P O L I C Y   A C T I O N   M O D E L

INDICATOR	SECULAR TREND	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14
101	Add 4%	+15.2	+10.0	+12.0		+12.0	+8.0		+24.0	+9.0	-8.0	+2.0	+4.0	+10.0	+3.0
102	Add 1 billion			+5.0	+4.0	+3.0	+2.0	+1.0	+11.0	+8	-10	+.5	+2.0		+1.0
103	Subtract 1%				+1.0		+1.0				-30		+2		
104	Subtract 1%								+.3	-1.0					
105	Subtract 10%										+1.0				+1.0
106						+1.0	+0.5		+3.0		-4.0	-2.0	+.5	+5.0	
107						+1.0					+4.0	+5.0		+3.0	
108	Add 1%		+2.0							+1.0		-1.0			
109			+2.25	+2.25											
110	None if GNP increases less than 4%. Otherwise add 1.5%					-.1	-0.1			-.05	+.25				
111	Subtract 1%					-.05			-.05	-2.0					
112	None if GNP increases less than 4%. Otherwise add 3%.			-1.5	+2.0	-1.0				-1.0					
113	Subtract 2%			-5.0	+3.0	-3.0			-.10	-.05	+1.0				
114	Add 4%						+3.0				-2.0	+1.0		-4.0	
115	Add 10%											-15.0	+3.0		
116	Add 18%			-100		-50		-100	-500	-300					
117									-2	-3.0		-1.0			
118															

Sample Run

```
HOW MANY PERIODS? 3
```

Initially you are asked to input the number of periods you wish to use POLICY. Since you will be playing one round per day, input 1 here.

```
INITIAL AMOUNTS:


INDICATOR        CURRENTLY        INCREASE        PCT. INC.
 101              976.5
 102              197
 103              80
 104              18.2
 105              3
 106              82
 107              54
 108              3
 109              140
 110              4.5
 111              25
 112              8.2
 113              30
 114              116.3
 115              142
 116              5568
 117              20
 118              0


TAPE?(1=YES,0=NO)? 0
```

For instructions on how to use the Tape Option, see page 9 of the Resource and Supplementary Materials.

```
BUSINESS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 4,40
? 3,20
? 15,0
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  40
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  40
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS
```

This shows how the Business Group inputs its points. They have decided to allocate 40 points in support of policy 4 and 20 points in support of policy 3. Next, they wish to know how many points they have remaining, so they type 15,0. Since there is no policy 15, this simply tells the computer that they want current information about their remaining points.

```
? 6,-20
? 14,6
? 15,0
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  14
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  14
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS
```

At this point the Business Group inputs 20 in opposition to policy 6 and 6 points in support of policy 14. Again, they have used the 15,0 to get information regarding the points they have remaining in this period.

```
? 7,10
? 8,-20
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  4
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  4
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 0,0
```

After the Business Group uses all of its influence points or types 0,0, they program moves on to the next group; in this case Labor.

```
LABOR

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 4,60
? 4,1
? 15,0
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  39
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  39
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 7,39

CIVIL RIGHTS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 9,100

MILITARY

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 14,-50
? 12,-3
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  50
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  0
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 12,50

NATIONALISTS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 14,100

INTERNATIONALISTS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS
```

```
? 11,94
? 15,0
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :   6
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :   6
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 0,0

PASSED :   4
```

After all groups have had a chance to input their influence points, the program determines which policies have been adopted. In this example, policy 4 was adopted.

```
END OF PERIOD 1

INDICATOR       CURRENTLY      INCREASE      PCT. INC.
 101             1015.55        39.05         3.99
 102             201            4             2.03
 103             81             1             1.25
 104             18.01         -.19          -1.05
 105             2.7           -.3           -10
 106             82             0             0
 107             54             0             0
 108             3.03           .03           1
 109             140            0             0
 110             4.5            0             0
 111             24.75         -.25          -1
 112             10.2           2             24.39
 113             33             3             10
 114             120.95         4.65          3.99
 115             156.19         14.19         9.99
 116             6570.24        1002.23       17.99
 117             20             0             0
 118             0              0             0
```

At this point, the computer up-dates the indicator values to reflect the impact of policy 4.

```
TAPE?(1=YES,0=NO)? 0

BUSINESS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :   100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :   50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 13,100

LABOR

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :   100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :   50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 13,20
? 0,0

CIVIL RIGHTS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :   100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :   50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 5,100
```

```
MILITARY

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 5,100

NATIONALISTS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 5,-40
? 15,0
TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  60
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  10
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 0,0

INTERNATIONALISTS

TOTAL POINTS REMAINING :  100
MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   :  50
INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS

? 0,0

PASSED :  5  13

END OF PERIOD 2


INDICATOR     CURRENTLY      INCREASE       PCT. INC.
 101           1037.56        22             2.16
 102           204            3              1.49
 103           80.19         -.82           -1.02
 104           17.83         -.19           -1.06
 105           2.43          -.27           -10
 106           88             6              7.31
 107           58             4              7.4
 108           3.06           .03            .99
 109           140            0              0
 110           4.4           -.1            -2.23
 111           24.7          -.05           -.21
 112           9.2           -1             -9.81
 113           30            -3             -9.1
 114           116.95        -4             -3.31
 115           171.81         15.61          9.99
 116           6520.24       -50            -.77
 117           20             0              0
 118           0              0              0


TAPE?(1=YES,0=NO)? 1


310DATA 1037.56 , 204 , 80.19 , 17.83782 , 2.43 , 88
315DATA 58 , 3.0603 , 140 , 4.4 , 24.7 , 9.2
320DATA 30 , 116.952 , 171.82 , 6520.24 , 20 , 0
```

Helpful Reading Materials

Alternative Future for America II, Robert Theobold (Swallow)

Dilemmas of Urban America, Robert Weaver (Atheneon)

A Question of Prioties, Edward Higbee (Morrow)

The State of the Nation, Bertram Gross (Social Science Paperback)

The Perverted Priorities of American Politics, Duane Lockard (Macmillan)

The Greening of America, Charles Reich (Bantam)

The Unprepared Society, Donald Michael (Basic)

The Unheavenly City, Edward Banfield (Little, Brown)

The Politics of Neglect, Meek, Straayer (Houghton, Mifflin)

The Ecological Conscience, Values for Survival, Robert Disch (Prentice-Hall)

Prelude to Riot: A View of America from the Bottom, Paul Jacobs (Vintage)

A Bill Becomes a Law: Congress Enacts Civil Rights Legislation, Daniel Berman (Macmillan)

The Welfare State, Fred J. Cook (Collier Books)

The Politics of Oil: A Study of Private Power and Political Directions, Robert Engler (University of Chicago Press)

How to Control the Military, John K. Galbraith (Doubleday)

A Sacred Trust, Richard Harris (New American Library)

The Military-Industrial Complex, Sidney Lens (Pilgrim Press)

Private Power and American Democracy, Grant McConnell (Knopf)

The Washington Lobbyists, Lester W. Milbrath (Rand McNally)

The Semi-Sovereign People, E.E. Schattschneider (Holt, Rinehart, & Winston)

Politics and Policy, James Sundquist (The Brookings Institution)

The Governmental Process, David Truman (Knopf)

Interest Groups in American Society, Harmon Zeigler (Prentice-Hall)

How to Initialize Indicator Values

From time to time you may wish to change the values of certain variables in the POLICY model. You may, for example, want to change the level of support needed to adopt a policy, or you may want to allow the groups to use more than 50 points in opposition to policies. These changes are easy to make and are described below.

1. To change the total number of points that each group can use per period (initially set to 100) change line 620 in the program.

```
620 LETW(Z) = 100
```

If, for example, you want to give each of the groups more influence points, you would replace line 620 with the following line:

```
620 LETW(Z) = 125
```

2. To change the maximum minus points (initially set to 50) change line 630.

```
630 LETY(Z) = 50
```

3. To change the number of points needed to pass any one proposal (initially set to 101) change line 1200.

```
1200 IF Q(Z)<101 THEN 1250
```

Just retype the line with the number you wish to represent the level of support needed for adoption in place of 101.

Using the Tape Options to Input Current Indicator Values

Since you will most likely be using the POLICY program over a period of four or five days you will need to initialize the indicator values before the new support and opposition points are input. In other words, at the end of the first period of play you will type in the support and opposition influence points expended by the groups. This will cause changes to take place in the model; thus the indicator values will change. At the end of the second, third, and fourth days of play you will want the indicator values to reflect the previous changes. It is very simple to input the current values and instructions are given below.

At the end of each period or when a nonexistent policy number less than 0 is specified, the following is printed by the computer:

```
TAPE? (1=YES, 0=NO)?
```

If you do not wish to make a tape of the indicators type zero (0). If you do want a tape, type one (1) and then the return key. Immediately (within about 2 seconds) press the "ON" button on the tape punch. Three data lines will be typed. Then press the "OFF" button and take the tape off.

On the tape you now have the current values of the indicators. You will want to use these values as the starting points for the next period of play. To input these values into the computer, read this tape through the reader on the teletype before you execute the program.

You now have a program that is current, i.e., it reflects all changes that have been made earlier.

Evaluating POLICY

Simulations and games are currently used in schools for a variety of purposes including: heightening interest and motivation; presenting information and principles; putting students into situations in which they must articulate positions, ideas, arguments or facts they have previously learned; or training students in skills they will need after they finish school. Despite the numerous claims made about the use of simulation as a teaching-learning tool the evaluation of simulation remains neglected. As a result, teachers are forced to use simulations without knowing what impact they are having.

As a first step toward the evaluation of the POLICY simulation we have included several multiple-choice and essay questions for you to use. We do not claim to have developed a total evaluation routine; rather we suggest a few questions which you could present to the students as one way of evaluating their exposure to POLICY.

Should you wish to explore the area of simulation evaluation in more depth we suggest that you read Cathy S. Greenblat's article entitled, "Simulations, Games and the Sociologist" in The American Sociologist 6 (May): 161 - 164 or review several of the most recent copies of Simulation and Games.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In addition to benefitting the taxpayer, the most direct result of a tax reduction will be:

a. expand government activities.
b. combat inflation.
*c. to stimulate the economy.
d. increase unemployment.

2. Corporate executives argue that profits are necessary for:

a. higher salaries.
b. lower prices next year.
*c. business expansion.
d. taxes.

3. A sales tax, such as the proposed value-added tax, weighs most heavily upon:

a. corporate executives.
b. the wealthy.
*c. low income workers.
d. independent businessmen.

4. Federal aid to education is designed to:

a. replace state and local financing.
b. create a single national school system.
*c. supplement state and focal funds.
d. increase diversity in education.

5. In addition to the aerospace industry, companies most likely to benefit from increased spending on the space program are those currently engaged in producing:

a. textiles.
*b. military equipment.
c. transportation services.
d. food products.

6. Which policy do you feel was most effective in combating crime?

a. Federal aid to education.
b. Increase in F.B.I. appropriation.
c. Lower income taxes.
*d. Spending to eliminate poverty.

7. The belief that poverty can be eliminated by direct subsidies to the poor is based upon the assumption that the most significant thing the poor lack is:

a. normal family relations.
b. education.
*c. money.
d. good mental health.

8. If the federal government during a period of prosperity increases its spending without raising taxes, what is the most likely effect?

*a. Inflation.
b. Loss of government jobs.
c. Depression.
d. Recession.

9. If the United States sharply increased its stock of offensive weapons, what would be the most likely response of the Soviet Union?

a. Devote its entire military budget to defense.
b. Agree to everything the United States wanted.
*c. Increase its offensive weapons.
d. Disarm.

10. Most environmentalists feel that the United States government is not spending nearly enough on pollution control. They argue that the problem is urgent because:

a. we still have a great deal to learn about pollution.
b. it provides an excellent way to lower the unemployment rate.
c. it is a sound political issue for this election year.
*d. we are rapidly approaching the critical stage, after which it will be hopeless.

11. A major argument against prohibiting strikes is that to do so would:

a. increase productivity.
b. be inflationary.
*c. serious weaken organized labor.
d. encourage labor-management teamwork.

12. Which of the following arguments is not used by Americans opposed to economic foreign aid?

a. Foreigners do not appreciate what we give them.
* b. Most of the money is spent for goods manufactured in the U.S.
c. We should deal with the needs of our own people before we start giving overseas.
d. Foreign aid money is usually wasted, stolen, or in some way not given to the people for whom it is intended.

Essay Questions

1. Which of the policies had the greatest impact on GNP? Explain why.

2. What is the most effective way to deal with the problem of poverty in the United States?

3. You are a 21st century historian writing about the 1970's. Which of the policies seem most significant from your perspective. Why?

PROGRAM LISTING

```
100 REM POLICY - NATIONAL POLICY FORMATION
110 REM CHANGES 18 INDICATORS IN RESPONSE TO WHICH OF THE
120 REM 14 PROPOSITIONS ARE PASSED.
130 REM COPYRIGHT 1972, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
140 REM S(X): VALUE OF INDICATOR X AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD
150 REM E(X): VALUE OF INDICATOR X AT END OF PERIOD
160 REM W(X): NUMBER OF POINTS TO BE USED BY GROUP X
170 REM Y(X): NUMBER OF MINUS POINTS TO BE USED BY GROUP X
180 REM Q(X): BETWEEN LINES 650 AND 1190 Q(X) IS THE NUMBER OF POINTS
190 REM       FOR PROPOSITION X.  AT OTHER TIMES Q(X) =
200 REM   1,  IF PROPOSITION X PASSED
210 REM   0,  IF PROPOSITION X DID NOT PASS
220 REM DEVELOPED BY D. KLASSEN AND J. MCGRATH
230 REM PROGRAMMED BY S. HOLLANDER AND L. OBERLANDER
240 REM LATEST REVISION 8-27-72
250 DIME(18),S(18),Q(14),W(6),Y(6)
260 FORZ=1TO18
270 READE(Z)
280 LETS(Z)=E(Z)
290 NEXTZ
300 PRINT
310 DATA 976.5,197,80,18.2,3,82
315 DATA 54,3,140,4.5,25,8.2
320 DATA 30,116.3,142,5568,20,0
330 PRINT"HOW MANY PERIODS";
340 INPUTP1
350 LETP2=0
360 PRINT
370 PRINT
380 IFP2>0THEN410
390 PRINT"INITIAL AMOUNTS:"
400 GOTO420
410 PRINT"END OF PERIOD";P2
420 PRINT
430 PRINT
440 PRINT"INDICATOR","CURRENTLY","INCREASE","PCT. INC."
450 FORZ=1TO18
460 LETD1=INT(100*(E(Z)-S(Z)))/100
470 IFS(Z)=0THEN490
480 LETD2=100*D1/S(Z)
490 LETD2=INT(100*D2)/100
500 PRINTZ+100,INT(100*E(Z))/100;
510 IFP2=0THEN530
520 PRINT" ",D1,D2;
530 PRINT
540 NEXTZ
550 PRINT
560 PRINT
570 LETP2=P2+1
580 FORZ=1TO18
590 LETS(Z)=E(Z)
```

```
600 NEXTZ
610 FORZ=1TO6
620 LETW(Z)=100
630 LETY(Z)=50
640 NEXTZ
650 FORZ=1TO14
660 LETQ(Z)=0
670 NEXTZ
680 PRINT"TAPE?(1=YES,0=NO)";
690 INPUTZ
700 IFZ=1THEN1900
710 IFP2>P1THEN2040
720 FORZ=1TO6
730 PRINT
740 IFZ>1THEN770
750 PRINT"BUSINESS"
760 GOTO900
770 IFZ>2THEN800
780 PRINT"LABOR"
790 GOTO900
800 IFZ>3THEN830
810 PRINT"CIVIL RIGHTS"
820 GOTO900
830 IFZ>4THEN860
840 PRINT"MILITARY"
850 GOTO900
860 IFZ>5THEN890
870 PRINT"NATIONALISTS"
880 GOTO900
890 PRINT"INTERNATIONALISTS"
900 PRINT
910 PRINT"TOTAL POINTS REMAINING : ";W(Z)
920 IFY(Z)<=W(Z)THEN940
930 LETY(Z)=W(Z)
940 PRINT"MAXIMUM MINUS POINTS   : ";Y(Z)
950 PRINT"INPUT POLICY NO.,POINTS"
960 PRINT
970 INPUTA,B
980 LETA=INT(A)
990 LETB=INT(B)
1000 IFA>14THEN910
1010 IFA=0THEN1150
1020 IFB=0THEN910
1030 IFA>0THEN1080
1040 PRINT"TAPE?(1=YES,0=NO)";
1050 INPUTG
1060 IFG=1THEN1900
1070 GOTO910
```

```
1080 IFABS(B)>W(Z)THEN910
1090 IFB>=0THEN1120
1100 IFABS(B)>Y(Z)THEN910
1110 LETY(Z)=Y(Z)+B
1120 LETQ(A)=Q(A)+B
1130 LETW(Z)=W(Z)-ABS(B)
1140 IFW(Z)>0THEN970
1150 NEXTZ
1160 PRINT
1170 PRINT"PASSED : ";
1180 LETZ2=0
1190 FORZ=1TO14
1200 IFQ(Z)<101THEN1250
1210 PRINTZ;
1220 LETZ2=1
1230 LETQ(Z)=1
1240 GOTO1260
1250 LETQ(Z)=0
1260 NEXTZ
1270 IFZ2>0THEN1300
1280 PRINT"NONE"
1290 GOTO1600
1300 PRINT
1310 PRINT
1320 FORZ=1TO14
1330 IFQ(Z)<>0THEN1370
1340 READA,B
1350 IFA<>0THEN1340
1360 GOTO1410
1370 READA,B
1380 IFA=0THEN1410
1390 LETE(A)=E(A)+B
1400 GOTO1370
1410 NEXTZ
1420 RESTORE
1430 FORZ=1TO9
1440 READA,B
1450 NEXTZ
1460 DATA1,15.2,0,0
1470 DATA1,10,8,2,9,2.25,0,0
1480 DATA1,12,2,5,9,2.25,12,-1.5,13,-5,16,-100,0,0
1490 DATA2,4,3,1,12,2,13,3,0,0
1500 DATA1,12,2,3,6,1,7,1,10,-.1,11,-.05,12,-1,13,-3,16,-50,0,0
1510 DATA1,8,2,2,3,1,6,.5,10,-.1,14,3,0,0
1520 DATA2,1,16,-100,0,0
1530 DATA1,24,2,11,4,.3,6,3,11,-.05,13,-.1,16,-500,17,-2,0,0
1540 DATA1,9,2,8,4,-1,8,1,10,-.05,11,-2,12,-1,13,-.05,16,-300,17,-3,0,0
1550 DATA1,-8,2,-10,3,-30,5,1,6,-4,7,4,10,.25,13,1,14,-2,0,0
1560 DATA1,2,2,.5,6,-2,7,5,8,-1,14,1,15,-15,17,-1,0,0
1570 DATA1,4,2,2,3,2,6,.5,15,3,0,0
1580 DATA1,10,6,5,7,3,14,-4,0,0
1590 DATA1,3,2,1,5,1,0,0
```

```
1600 IFE(1)<>S(1)THEN1620
1610 LETE(1)=1.04*E(1)
1620 IFE(2)<>S(2)THEN1640
1630 LETE(2)=E(2)+1
1640 IFE(3)<>S(3)THEN1660
1650 LETE(3)=.99*E(3)
1660 IFE(4)<>S(4)THEN1680
1670 LETE(4)=E(4)*.99
1680 IFE(5)<>S(5)THEN1700
1690 LETE(5)=.9*E(5)
1700 IFE(8)<>S(8)THEN1720
1710 LETE(8)=1.01*E(8)
1720 IFS(1)=0THEN1750
1730 IF(E(1)-S(1))/S(1)<.04THEN1750
1740 LETE(10)=1.015*E(10)
1750 IFE(11)<>S(11)THEN1770
1760 LETE(11)=.99*E(11)
1770 IFE(12)<>S(12)THEN1810
1780 IFS(1)=0THEN1810
1790 IF(E(1)-S(1))/S(1)<.04THEN1810
1800 LETE(12)=1.03*E(12)
1810 IFE(13)<>S(13)THEN1830
1820 LETE(13)=.98*E(13)
1830 IFE(14)<>S(14)THEN1850
1840 LETE(14)=1.04*E(14)
1850 IFE(15)<>S(15)THEN1870
1860 LETE(15)=1.1*E(15)
1870 IFE(16)<>S(16)THEN360
1880 LETE(16)=1.18*E(16)
1890 GOTO360
1900 PRINT
1910 PRINT"                           "
1920 FORL=0TO12STEP6
1930 IFL>0THEN1960
1940 PRINT"310";
1950 GOTO2000
1960 IFL>6THEN1990
1970 PRINT"315";
1980 GOTO2000
1990 PRINT"320";
2000 PRINT"DATA";
2005 FORZ=L+1TOL+5
2010 PRINTE(Z);",";
2015 NEXTZ
2020 PRINTE(L+6)
2025 NEXTL
2030 PRINT
2035 PRINT
2040 END
```